



The
Patent
Office

PCT/GB 00/00132

20 JANUARY 2000

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

GB00/132

4

The Patent Office
Concept House
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

09/890025

REC'D	09 FEB 2000
WIPO	PCT

I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., plc, P.L.C. or PLC.

Re-registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely puts the company to certain additional company law rules.

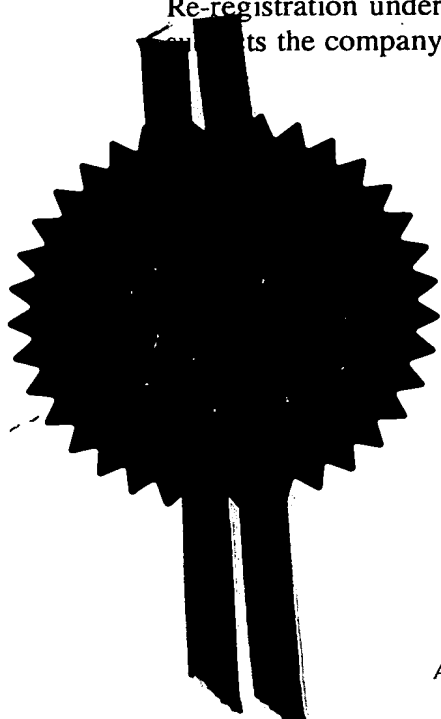
**PRIORITY
DOCUMENT**

SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)

Signed

Andrew Gersey

Dated 28 January 2000



THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

Act 1977

The
Patent
Office

1/77

THE PATENT OFFICE

E

23 JAN 1999

Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

25JAN99 E419838-2 D00355
P01/7700 0.00 - 9901380.7 The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
Gwent NP9 1RH

1. Your reference M037196PGB

2. Patent application number 23 JAN 1999 9901380.7
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

3. Full name, address, and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames) Turner Intellectual Property Limited
Wetmore Road,
Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire
DE14 1SD, England

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

England

6053243001

4. Title of the invention IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO CUTTING APPARATUS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one) Marks & Clerk
"Address for Service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode) Alpha Tower
Suffolk Street Queensway
Birmingham B1 1TT

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

18002

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of filing (day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application give the number and filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or

b) there is an inventor who is not named as applicant, or

c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

See note (d))

YES

Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document.

Continuation sheets of this form

Description 8

Claim(s)

Abstract

Drawing(s) 1 + 1

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

22 JAN 1999

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

S. G. Mosey

0121 643 5881

Warning

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO CUTTING APPARATUS

This invention relates to cutting apparatus, particularly, though not exclusively, for cutting flat plates, such as ceramic tiles, and has as its object the provision of such apparatus in a convenient form.

An apparatus of this type is described and shown in our UK Patent Application No. GB2303820A. Such apparatus has a guide fence linearly slidably adjustable over a base on which a tile to be cut is received, in use. The guide fence is provided with quick engagement and release means for ease of locking the guide means in a selected adjusted position and the release therefrom for subsequent adjustment movement over the base. At each end of the guide fence such means are in the form of a pivoted clamp which snap-fittedly engages with an upper part of the body of the cutting apparatus.

One aspect of the present invention relates to an improved form of guide fence of this type, with an alternative form of quick release and engagement means, whilst another aspect of the present invention relates to the provision, with a guide fence in use, which fence need not be in accordance with the first aspect of the invention, of adjustable means for introducing a flat plate in a horizontal orientation relative to the base of the cutting apparatus to a cutting means thereof at a selected angle. In one embodiment the adjustable means on the guide fence is an adjustable protractor provided with a right angled recess to accommodate a right-edged tile, which, by virtue of the adjustable nature of the protractor, can be moved onto cutting means at a selected angle to produce a desired cut through the tile. Accordingly a cut can be made, for example from corner

to corner through the tile, or at right angles from one side to the opposite side thereof, or at any angle therebetween said two examples.

The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic, top perspective view of a base of a cutting apparatus, with a guide fence of the invention shown thereon, with one end of the guide fence being shown in two alternative states;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary view of the opposite end of the guide fence, shown in alternative position from that of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a schematic view similar to that of Figure 1, but showing another aspect of the invention, where adjustable protractor means are associated with a guide fence to alter the angle of cut through a tile resting on, and in a plane parallel to, the base of the cutting apparatus.

Figure 1 shows part of a cutting apparatus of a form similar to that described and shown in our above mentioned British Patent specification, although various components of the cutting apparatus are not shown. The cutting apparatus comprises a flat base 10 across which is adjustably slidable a generally rectangular, elongated guide fence 11. Respective opposite ends of the guide fence engage with opposite edge portions of the base. As shown in Figure 1, one edge portion is formed as an outwardly extending lip 12 in the same plane as the main part of the base, the upper and lower surfaces of this lip being formed with serrations or fine ribbing 13 for a purpose to be described. The opposite edge is

formed with a channel 14 leading to an outer, upwardly extending rib or grip bar 15, which is provided with serrations or fine ribbing 16 on both its inner and outer surfaces. As shown in Figure 1, this grip bar 15 can taper upwardly.

Extending through the downwardly open guide fence 11 is a bar 17 which, at the one end of the guide fence at the lip 12, can extend out of the fence 11. The bar 17 at said end is formed with a downturned and then inturned part 18 in the form of a clamp or hook which, as will be described, is intended to engage with the lip 12 so that said lip is tightly fitted between the upper and lower surfaces of the hook, which are provided with serrations or fine ribbing. Alternatively the engagement could be between the inner surface of the inturned part and the underside of the fence 11. The fragmentary view of this end of the guide fence 11 shown in Figure 1 illustrates the position where the bar is extended slightly beyond the end of the fence, thereby allowing sliding adjustment of the fence over the base as will be described, whilst in the main drawing of the guide fence shown in Figure 1, the bar is shown schematically drawn inwardly to the guide fence so as to clamp onto the lip 12 to lock the guide fence in position at this side of the base.

The opposite end of the bar is formed with downwardly facing rack teeth with which a pinion of a locking lever 19 is engaged. Extending from respective opposite sides of the guide fence 11 at the grip bar 15 are a pair of wings 20, 21 respectively which each, at the underside thereof are formed with an inwardly extending recess in which the grip bar 15 is received to allow this end of the guide fence 11 to slide across the base. The 'base' or closed side of the recess engages the outer side of the grip

bar 15, and can if necessary be formed with serrations or fine ribbing.

The open side of the recess, at the opposite side of the grip bar, has a bar 22 disposed thereat, this bar being connected, for sliding movement in a plane parallel to the plane of the base 10, to the locking lever 19.

The slidable bar 22 is connected to the locking lever at a pivot pin which extends through the pinion, through spaced apart arms of the bar 22 at opposite sides of the pinion, and through spaced apart arms of the lever 19 at opposite sides of the arms of the bar 22.

The lever 19 has an inwardly directed block projection on its inner surface which can lock under the base at the grip bar, and opposite sides of the lever have cam surfaces which can engage lower surfaces of the wings. Movement of the lever to this position of engagement moves the pivot, and thus the bar 22, in a direction away from the main base surface and locks the lever in place when the engagement position is fully reached.

The arrangement is such that, as shown in Figure 2, with the locking lever 19 pivoted to its uppermost position as indicated by the letter A, the bar 22 is at its extreme spaced position in the recess relative to the 'base' surface of said recess, so that there is maximum spacing between said 'base' and said bar 22, this spacing being larger than the cross-sectional thickness of the grip bar 15 so that in this position this end of the guide fence is not locked to the grip bar 15 and can thus be slid freely therealong. The upwardly pivoted position A of the locking lever 19 also corresponds to the position shown in the fragmentary view in Figure 1 for the opposite end of the guide fence where the bar 17 has been moved slightly outwardly from the guide fence 11, so that this end of the guide

fence is similarly free for said sliding movement, in this case sliding movement of the hook part relative to the lip 12.

Movement of the locking lever from position A to position B causes said pivot to move linearly as described, and thus move the clamp bar 22 slightly closer to the vertical 'base' surface of the recess, this movement being sufficient so as firmly to clamp the grip bar in said recess. Of course rather than the pivoting action moving the bar 22, there could possibly be some arrangement in which the bar remains stationary whilst the wings move relative to the bar. In another possible alternative, there could be movement of both of said components. However whichever arrangement is used, the gap in which the grip bar is received narrows so as to prevent sliding movement, with the grip bar being tightly clamped between said bar 22 and the wings. The fine ribbing or serrations on both sides of the grip bar and/or on the recess 'base' and bar 22, enhances the locking action. This clamping also simultaneously aligns the fence with the grip bar 15, thus correcting any slight deviation of the guide fence from its required alignment at right angles to said opposite sides of the base.

Completion of the locking action by pivoting the lever downwardly from position B to position C causes angular movement of the pinion sufficient to slide the bar 17 engaged therewith, so that the hook part 18 moves inwardly towards the guide fence 11 so as to clamp onto the lip 12 with the fine ribbing/serrations enhancing the clamping action. Moreover the lip 12 and/or the hook part 18 can be appropriately complementarily tapered also to enhance said clamping upon sufficient inwards linear movement of the hook part. As described, a 'cam' lock is provided for the locking lever 19 when it is in position C. Alternatively some form of snap-

fit or overcentre arrangement could be used alone, in combination together, or with the cam lock

When it is wished slidably to adjust the guide fence across the base, it is a simple and quick matter to pivot the locking lever 19 upwardly from position C, through position B to position A, thereby simultaneously releasing the clamping action both at the grip bar 15 and also at the lip 12. Not only does this allow sliding movement of the guide fence, but it also allows the guide fence to be removed vertically from the base if so desired.

Figure 3 shows a similar form of guide fence to that of Figures 1 and 2, and the other aspect of the invention referred to above will be described in relation to this illustrated guide fence. However it is to be understood that this aspect of the invention could be utilised with guide fences of different forms, and is unrelated to the guide fence, per se.

Figure 3 shows an inverted rectangular elongated channel member 23 which is slidably arranged as a close-fit on the top of the guide fence 11, with the sides of the channel of member 23 extending down the opposite sides of the guide fence 11. This slidable channel member 23 can be arranged to be captive on the guide fence 11, or alternatively can be slidable off the guide fence at one end thereof and can be arranged, alternatively, to be liftable off said guide fence. Pivotally adjustably mounted on the channel member 23 is a protractor member 24, which has an arcuate slot 25 therein, through which the stem of a pivot bolt 26 passes, the stem being threadedly received in the channel member 23. The bolt serves to clamp the protractor member 24 in an angularly

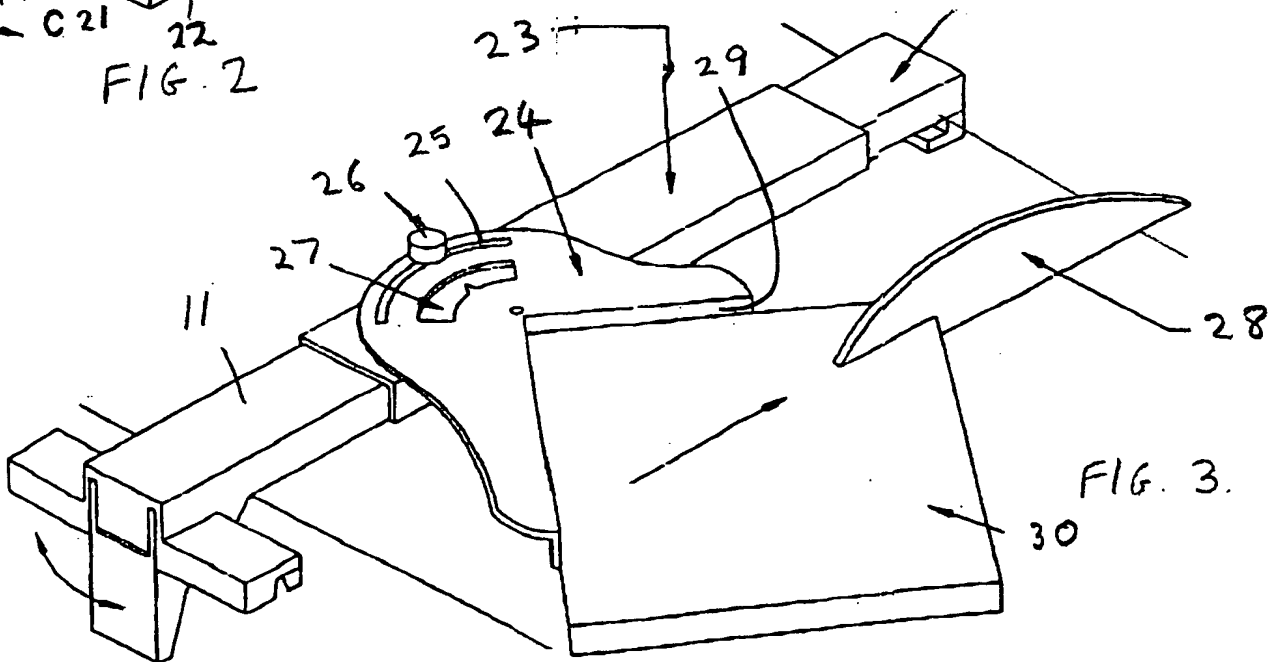
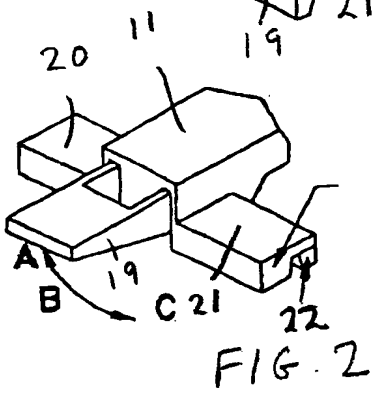
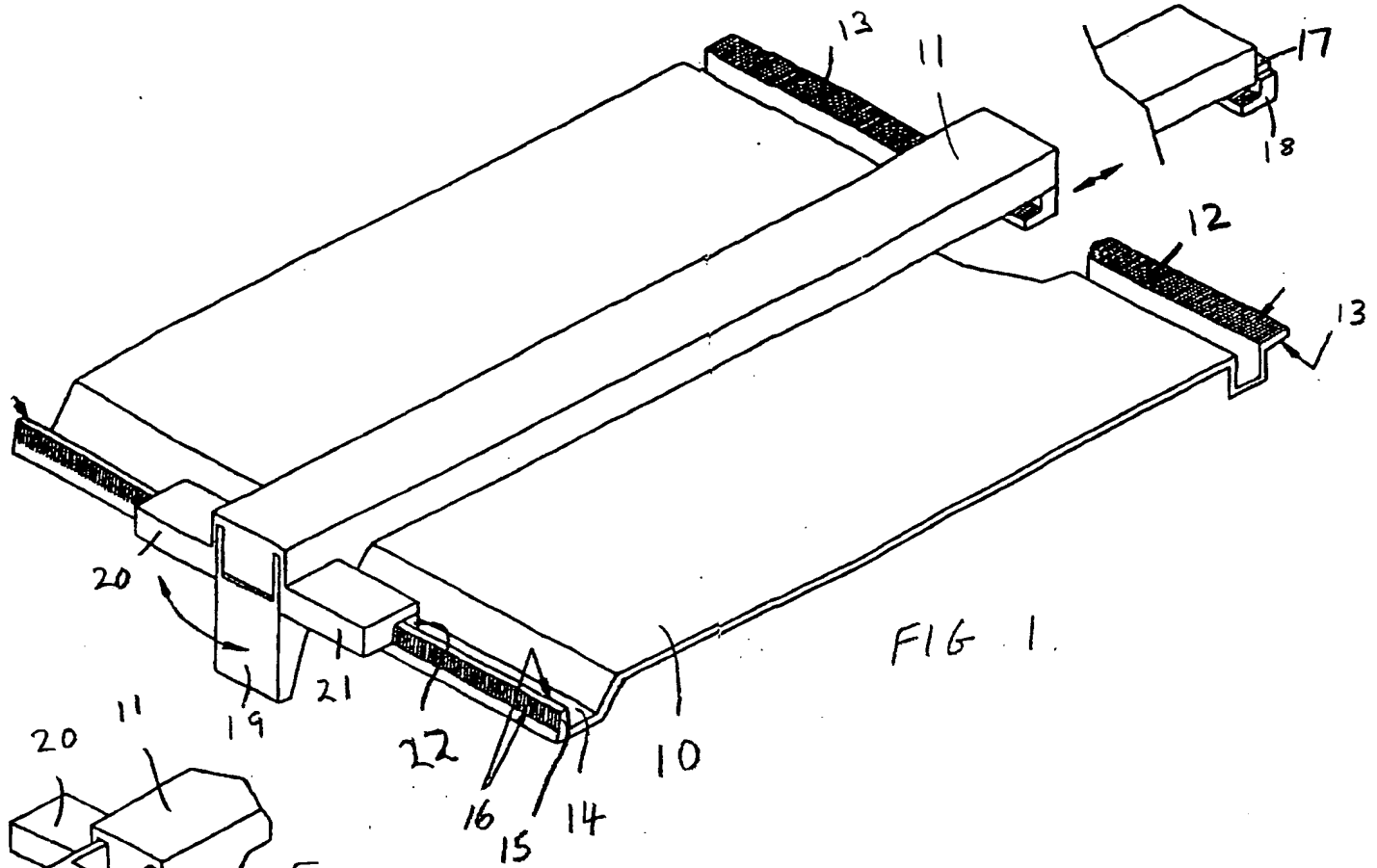
adjusted position, but also to allow adjustment of the protractor, when the bolt is released, by sliding the protractor relative to the bolt so that there is relative movement between the bolt and said slot. A scale 27 is provided for determining the adjustment, and angle of cut, as will be described.

The bolt is arranged at one longitudinal side of the upper part of the guide fence, and the protractor extends therefrom beyond the other longitudinal side of the guide fence so as to lie over the base. With the arrangement shown in Figure 3, the guide fence has been slidingly adjusted to a position near a cutting wheel 28 of the cutting apparatus so that a tile located at the protractor can be cut by the cutting wheel.

A forward part of the protractor at the end thereof remote from the pivot bolt 26, is formed with a square recess 29 which is arranged and sized to receive a conventional flat square tile 30 as shown, with adjoining sides of the tile being received against respective adjoining depending sides of the square recess 29 in the protractor, the sides lying generally at 45° to the length of the guide fence 11 when the protractor is in its central adjusted position shown in Figure 3 with the pivot bolt at the centre of the slot 25. In this position, and with the guide fence adjusted accordingly along the base, it may be that upon sliding the channel 23 across the guide fence towards the cutting wheel 28, the tile received on the base will be cut from corner to corner, although Figure 3 is in this respect purely schematic in that it shows a somewhat different cut. Moreover the protractor would be arranged and shaped so as to be clear of any part of the cutting wheel as the channel member 23 is moved fully across the guide fence 11 to complete the cut through the tile.

It will be appreciated that by undoing the bolt 26 and pivoting the protractor member 24 thereabout, as well as adjusting the position of the guide fence on the base, the angle and position of the cut through the tile can be varied as required in a versatile manner. The scale 27 provides an indication of the angle of cut through the tile. It will be appreciated that this protractor arrangement can be fitted to guide fences other than that shown in Figures 1 and 2 in that all is required is that the member 23 or equivalent member on which the protractor is mounted is adjustably slidable along the guide fence.

Clearly the form of the recess in the protractor can be varied as required, although the arrangement shown is believed suitable for normal square tiles, and possibly also for rectangular plates. For plates with a different configuration, an alternative suitable form of recess can be provided, possibly by way of an alternative replacement protractor member 24, alternative protractor members thus being supplied with the cutting apparatus. Clearly whatever the form of the recess, it is merely necessary that the tile which rests on the base is, in effect, maintained in the correct position for cutting at the angle required as the protractor, and thus the channel member, is slid across the guide fence. Some form of lock or other restraint could be provided if necessary to maintain the tile in position.



PCT/SBCO/00132

20/1/000?

Marks + clerk